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ABSTRACT

The study looks at sources of income, both legal and practical, identifies reasonable levels for library support, compares sources of governmental revenue and the costs of providing adequate library services, and develops mathematical formulas that can be used as measures of the city's or county's ability to support library services. The study also recommends uses of the formulas and applies the formulas to all counties in the state and to selected municipalities. Statistical data are presented in Table 1 and Figures 2 through 5, and two appendices contain discussions of current legislation and proposed minimum criteria for establishing public library service. Sources for the study are documented in the endnotes. (Author/KM)

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ABILITY OF MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES IN OKLAHOMA TO SUPPORT ADEQUATE LIBRARY SERVICES

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FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1) At 4 mills support, some counties are still unable to support adequate library services (See figure 3). These counties include Cleveland, Comanche and Garfield. Perhaps this finding indicates a need for ODL to look at the Criteria for Determining Adequacy, especially in relation to adequate levels for materials and staff, to determine if these criteria are set at a realistic level.

PROCEDURAL RECOMMENDATION: Reevaluate Criteria for Determining Adequacy for staff and materials.

2) County support of library services, for those counties which have not affiliated with adjacent counties, is limited by law (and attorney general's opinion) to one-half mill from property taxes. The data in this study (figure 4) indicate no county can adequately support library service at this level.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION: ODL and OLA work to increase the possible level of library support at the single county level to 4 mills.

PROCEDURAL RECOMMENDATION: ODL seek attorney general's ruling on use of county sales tax revenues and their relationship to the one-half mill property tax limit for libraries, if any.

3) With the identification of the ability of various counties and municipalities to support adequate library service, ODL must make policy decisions on use of the information.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION: Set aside any future state aid increase to be divided among those libraries in muncipalities and counties with an insufficient ability to support adequate library service (see equation 1 and figure 2), which otherwise qualify for state aid, and which are making a minimum effort at self

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support. Set minimum percent of municipal budget expended by the library in order to qualify for extra state aid at 1.5% and minimum county budget expended by the library at 1/4 mill.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION: Identify minimum criteria for establishing basic public library service, regardless of community size. Use these criteria for eligibility for state aid.

POLICY RECOMMENDATION: Use relative ability of communities to support adequate library services as a factor in grant administation.

Purpose of Study

In order to understand the setting of this study, some background information on the state agency itself is necessary. The Oklahoma Library Code specifies that the Oklahoma Department of Libraries "discharge the state's responsibility for library services," "rendering of services to local units of government in the establishment and operation of local libraries and library system."[1]

More public libraries in Oklahoma receive their primary funding from muncipalities than from any other source. Thirty-nine percent of reporting city and county public libraries received less than $10,000 per year local support in FY83. Public Library Systems legislation enables counties to vote up to four mills for funding through multicounty library systems. Twenty-seven counties have voted the library tax and belong to one of the six multi-county library systems. Oklahoma County and Tulsa County each make up a metropolitan city-county library system.

There are 100 city and county public libraries in the State serving 26% of the State's population. Support for these libraries from local funds is $1.68 lower per capita than for system libraries. Of the estimated 98 professional librarians in public libraries, 22 are working in city or city/county libraries.

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries increasingly recognizes a need for some measure of an individual city's or a county's ability to support library services. Such a measure can be used to encourage provision of service through a larger governmental unit. It may be used to discourage provision of library service at the community level when the community does not have potential resources to provide adequate service. Or, it may be used to encourage local governments with taxing potential to use their resources to provide adequate services. Identification of the level at which adequate service can be provided, whether local, county or multi-county can form the basis for distribution of grant monies.

The purpose of this study is to develop formulas which can be used as a measure of the city's or county's ability to support library services. It looks at sources of income, both legal and practical. It identifies that position which might reasonable be expected to be used for library support. And it proposes a comparison between these sources of governmental revenue and the costs of providing adequate library services. Secondarily, the study recommends uses of such formulas.

Ability to pay presents a potentially equitable means of disbursing funds. Oklahoma within recent years has considered such a basis for school funding distribution. Several other states have looked at similar proposals, although none have apparently centered on library support.

Background data and methodology

This study will be limited to those resources which the specific unit of government in Oklahoma potentially has available by law as resources to use for support of services. The actual resources available for supporting public services including library service vary by jurisdiction and include primarily specific millage ad valorem tax collection on taxable property assessments, and sales tax collections. Potential resources for the city or county are broader than actual resources. Some cities own and operate revenue producting utilities. All cities have potential sales tax income through initiating the tax collection or increasing existing rates. Cities have a wide variety of additional minimal sources of income. Many of these are for specific purposes: cemetery burial permits and golf course income. Other more general income sources include licenses, franchises and permit fees, alcoholic beverage taxes, and interest. Although generally small amounts separately, together these income sources may add up to over 10% of the budget. Counties have potential special library ad valorem tax levies available. Beginning in 1984, counties may levy sales taxes. From the library or library board's perspective, the actual city and/or county budget is a potential source of additional revenue.

No general printed source exists for all actual revenues of Oklahoma cities and towns. However, the individual city budgets are filed each year with the Board of Equalization, and are available there for review. These budgets vary somewhat, according to size of the city or town, and include General Fund Revenue, but may not include utility revenues. Assessed valuations and sales tax collections are

available broken down by city and town. Other available county and municipal data include the 1980 census figures, property valuations and maximum possible millage rates.

Data are available on adequate levels of library support for both counties and municipalities of various sizes. Adequate levels of support have been identified by the state library association and the state library agency. Actual costs of specific materials and staff support are available annually.

This study includes all cities and towns over 2,000 population and all counties. Excluded, however, are those cities and towns in counties with existing multi-county library systems.

It is presumed that there is a minimum size population which can adequately support library service. This size is not known, so an arbitrary figure of 2,000 was selected. If the study should identify such a figure, it will be considered for use in future studies.

Available Revenue: Legislation

Municipal: The combined statutes indicate various sources and levels of potential support for various types of public libraries. Municipal libraries are dependent upon general municipal revenue sources, and are included as a line item in the muncipal financial statement. They have no other local governmental source of income on a regular basis. (They do, of course, receive General Revenue Funds, CETA funds, or local Revenue Sharing funds, upon occasion.)

County: 1. County libraries may levy up to 1/2 mill for library service.[2] 2. Where the county has less than 15,000 population, it may levy to maintain a joint county-city library with any public library in the county. Thirty-three

counties in the state fit this population category. 3. Counties of any size may contract with the county seat governing body and each governmental unit may budget for joint library service. Presently, there are four such libraries, mostly relatively weak and poorly supported. 4. Large county-city areas (a city over 100,000 population) may contract with the city, county and any other contracting municipalities in the county. Funds will be jointly appropriated. This provision at present covers no city-county area in the state although Lawton may well qualify in 1990. 5. Counties over 500,000 population must establish city-county public library service, including such cities and towns in the county as wish to contract. This statute covers only Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties. Both provide county-wide service. Both county-city libraries may vote and assess an ad valorem tax levy of from one to four mills. Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties may use this millage for county service. 6. All other counties may only use this ad valorem tax levy of one to four mills in cooperation with other counties to provide multicounty service. Twenty-six counties participate in such multicounty service. Multicounty library systems may receive from one to four mills voted by citizens of the participating counties. Cities usually provide additional support to the multicounty systems, especially in the form of buildings, maintenance, and utilities. The several counties in such a system often vote differing levels of library millage support. One county has voted such tax support but not joined an existing multicounty system.

Available Income

Municipal: Major sources of revenue available to municipalities in Oklahoma are two: sales tax and operation of a public utility. "Constitutional/legal constraints

on Oklahoma municipalities strongly discourage use of the property tax and deficit financing and just as strongly encourage public enterprise financing (especially through utilities) and a continuing quest for alternative sources of revenue."[3] This statement is borne out by other sources. The forms which municipalities use as a legal notice and file with the State Board of Equalization emphasize this attitude. The estimated General Fund Revenue provided on this form specifies "other than tax" (meaning property or ad valorem tax). Study of sample budgets from both large and small communities indicate little or no municipal dependence on ad valorem taxes. Charles Williams, in a study published in 1974, found an average of 3% of the revenue from municipalities with no sales tax was produced from "direct impact taxes" including the municipal property tax.[4]

The local sales tax has been an option for all municipalities since 1965. This tax currently has no maximum rate. In July, 1983, 3 communities were levying a 3% local tax. Four hundred and thirty-one municipalities levied some local sales tax.[5] Municipal utilities form an important source of revenue in some Oklahoma municipalities. In 1971, William T. Johnstone surveyed 44 Oklahoma cities. He found utilities produced 45 per cent of the total revenue.[6] This finding is reinforced in a study of the current municipal budgets in a single substate planning district. Thirty eight percent of the municipalities had utilities operated inside the general municipal budget. (See Table 1). Municipalities in both categories indicated more projected expense than revenue for the current year. Sixty nine per cent of the communities made profits in excess of five per cent of their municipal budget. A few made significant profits, up to one third of the budget and more. Eliminating the municipalities with operating deficits for utilities, the excess revenue correlated with the size of the budget. The 1977 Census of Governments

TABLE I

PROFIT/LOSS OF UTILITIES BY BUDGET SIZE

NODA, 1981

Under 250,000 general budget

- 6,000
- 49,690*
18,996
22,381
61,048

250,000 - 900,000 general budget

- 82,172*
1,210*
50,000
50,000
121,104
399,764

Over 900,000 general budget

139,161*
369,074*
446,532*
644,032**
721,548
1,579,500

*operated inside budget
**operated both inside and outside the budget

found a similar pattern in Oklahoma as a whole: utility expenditures exceeded revenue in the next to the smallest and the next to the largest size categories. Revenue exceeded expenses in the other five categories.[7]

Since several municipalities in the sample operated utilities at a loss or for a nominal profit, utility operation as a source of revenue has been dropped from this study. However, since a utility operated within the budget may appear as a disproportionate per cent of the total budget, any utility expenses have been deducted from budget revenues before figuring the budget amount available for other services. This action should equalize the effect of operating the utility either inside or outside the budget. (Utilities operated outside the budget usually show in the budget only in the form of revenue in excess of expenses. In those rare case where utility expenses are in the budget, but not utility income, all utility referents have been eliminated.) This decision does not treat utility operation as potential income. It does, however, attempt to equalize the impact of utility operation and to presume the availability of such revenue when it exists.

Counties: Counties are heavily dependent on the ad valorem tax as a primary source of revenue. A 1980 study of Texas County indicated 75% of the income was from the ad valorem tax.[8] Beginning in January, 1984, all counties except Cleveland, Oklahoma and Tulsa Counties, may levy up to two mills sales tax. In the first five months, six counties added a one percent sales tax.[9]

Other sources of revenue available to the city or county appear to be minimal, and are not considered in this study.

Adequate levels of library support

The Oklahoma Department of Libraries' Long-Range Program, 1982-1986 includes "Criteria for determing adequacy of public library services." Extracted

from these criteria are two which can be stated in monetary terms. They are 1) collection size and 2) personnel. The criteria are set for different population levels. Collection size has been changed to monetary terms using the latest available average prices. Staff has been stated in monetary terms using State of Oklahoma pay scales. Although these two items are far from the necessary funds needed to support library service, they have been used as a minimum indication of necessary costs for "adequate" library service.

Study Design

Translation of authorized levels of potential support into actual data:

1. Municipalities. The "General Fund," "Total estimated miscellaneous revenue" from the Municipal Financial Statement and Estimate of Needs is used for the municipal budget. The proportion of that amount which can reasonably be expected to be used for library services has been set at .02.[10] Although this is set higher than the national average, it is only slightly higher than the average portion of the municipal budget now used for library service a ramdom sample of communiities over 2000 population and not in multicounty or metropolitan library systems.

Sales tax is figured at the potential level of 3%, based upon actual receipts of the municpality. If any municipality has no sales tax, average revenue of other municipalities of the same population size will be used as a basis for potential receipts.

Expenses of operating any utility are subtracted from the existing muncipal budget. Utility revenue remaining is considered as a regular part of the budget, available for library support potentially.

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Summary: Potential municipal support, then, will consist of: 1) .02 of the municipal budget, after substracting sales tax revenues and utilities expenses, and 2) sales tax revenue at 3%. See Equation one for the relevant formula.

2. Counties. Counties may use ad valorem taxes of up to 1/2 mill on all taxable property for library purposes. If the population of a single county exceeds 100,000 population, counties may, in cooperation with the county seat, vote up to four mills ad valorem tax levy. Counties of less than 100,000 population may vote up to a four mill levy only to be used to provide library service in conjunction with another county. Both the 1/2 mill and the 4 mills are used in this study as alternate sources of revenue. Sales tax revenue impact appears to be outside this limit. This may require clarification by the attorney general.

Summary: Potential county support will be figured in two ways: 1) 1/2 mill level, and 2) 4 mill level. Implementation of county support is found in Equation two.

3. Joint county and county seat. Counties and county seat municipalities may jointly appropriate general funds monies to support library service. The available funds for this purpose are county taxes at 1/2 mill (perhaps supplemented by sales tax revenue) and municipal budget support.[11]

Potential joint county and county seat support, then, consist of: 1) county ad valoreum tax revenue at the 1/2 mill level, and 2) county seat revenue at the modified 2 percent rate used elsewhere for municipal support. See equation 3 for implementation.

4. Levels for adequate library support are identified by:

a. Materials - The cost of materials has been set at the latest available figure: "average per volume prices of hardcover books, eliminating all volumes priced at $81 or more". The figure is taken from the Bowker Annual of Library &

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EQUATION 1:

Potential Muncipal Support of Library Services:

$$S = .02\ (B - T - E) + 3V)$$

where

S = potential municipal library support

B = municipal budget (Total estimated miscellaneous revenue)

T = Sales Tax revenue

E = Utilities expenses (estimated needs, utilities dept.)

V = Potential sales tax revenue at 1 cent

V = T ÷ (current sales tax rate (.01 to .04) * 100)

EQUATION 2:

Potential County Support of Library Services:

1) D = .004 A

where

D = potential county library support @ 4 mills

A = Ad valorem tax valuation

2) C = .0005 A

where

C = potential county library support @ .5 mills

EQUATION 3:

3) $J = C + G$

where

J = Potential joint county & county seat library support

C = Potential county library support @ .5 mills

G = County seat budget (use S from equation 1)

Book Trade Information. The actual number of volumes required for adequate service according to the Criteria for Determining Adequacy of Public Library Services, varies with size of service area: 1/3 volume per capita should be added to the collection annually for all unaffiliated libraries, regardless of size, and for multicounty systems; city-county libraries in counties over 500,000 population should have 1/8 volumes per capita to provide adequate library service.

b. Staff - The expenses of staff have been set for professional librarians at the beginning salary for Librarian I for the State of Oklahoma Personnel Board Classification & Pay Plan and for other staff at the beginning salary for Typist Clerk II from the same source, both as of July, 1982. The actual number of staff persons necessary for adequate service according to the Criteria for Determining Adequacy varies with the size of the service area. One staff person is required for any library serving under 5,000 population. If the library serves less than 2,000 persons, this position is considered 1/2 time. In addition, one employee is necessary for every 2,500 population. One professional librarian is required for libraries over 5,000 population, and one professional librarian for every 7,500 population thereafter.

An attempt has been made to keep the formula logical, fair, simple and applicable over a long term basis. Equation four will be used to figure the potential for adequate library support.

Implementation

The NODA Substate Planning District was chosen as a subset within which to look at the equations involving municipalities. All cities and towns with 2,000 population or over were included. Any communities with a public library were also included, regardless of size. This particular district was not considered representative and should not form the basis for generalizations.

County equations use data for counties in the state. Only the joint city/county data is limited to the NODA District.

Figures 2 through 5 include the resulting data. Figure 2 indicates all municipalities in the sample have insufficient support at the 3 percent level. In fact, at this level, the "Potential support" is lower than the actual 1981 library budget for six communities. Perhaps the potential support should be set at a level higher than 3 percent of the budget. The average percent of the budget for these municpalities is 2.5%. Two communities in the sample use over 5 percent of the municipal budget for library services. At the 4 percent level, three communities still show potential support less than their actual 1981 budget. At that level, support is sufficient for three libraries. If the percent of the budget is set at 5%, only one library has less potential support than its actual budget. At the 5% level, six of the seventeen communities, or 35% have sufficient actual support for adequate service.

Conclusion

The ability of a community or county to adequately support library services must be considered to make the best use of available state and federal resources. Both the States of Indiana and Missouri have recently indicated a need to revise existing formulas for state aid to public libraries. In each case an equalization factor was considered necessary.[12] With decreasing budgets and more cost awareness must come a look at better ways to use the dollars available. If the State can identify those areas where extra money is necessary for success, or those areas where a sufficient ability to pay is present, it can perhaps make better use of its money.

The formulas developed in this study provide a significant factor for decision making. They provide potential direction for planning: identifying those areas most capable of providing adequate levels of library services. They identify areas where outside support will be necessary on a long term basis for adequate levels of service. They look at those combinations of governmental units which together are capable of providing service at a higher level than can be provided separately.

The information gained by use of this study may be used to encourage governmental units to increase their library financing, based on a solid knowledge of what the potential is and how other governmental units are employing it. It may be used to encourage combination units of library service: county-city, multicounty, or less often used combinations of adjacent communities.

The study itself identifies previously unknown acceptable levels of expectation, especially in relation to portion of the overall governmental budget. It clears up a large area of concern centering around the operation of a utility and how this affects expectations of the local governmental units or how it affects comparisions among governmental units. It provides a basis for focusing and setting a direction for statewide planning in the immediate future.

EQUATION 4:

Potential for Adequate Library Support.

1) Adequate Municipal Support:

Support is adequate if

$$S \quad (M \cdot (pop/3)) + (.67(pop/2500) \cdot StN) + (.33(pop/2500) \cdot StP)$$

where

M = average cost of hardcover book

pop = current population of municipality

StN = salary of nonprofessional staff member

StP = salary of professional staff member

2) Adequate County Support:

(4 mill level):

Support is adequate if

$$D \quad (M \cdot (pop/3)) + (.67(pop/2500) \cdot StN) + (.33(pop/2500) \cdot StP)$$

If population of county is over 500,000, support is adequate if

$$D \quad (M \cdot (pop/8)) + (.67\,(pop/2500) \cdot StN) + (.33(pop/2500) \cdot StP)$$

(.5 mill level):

Support is adequate if

C $(M \cdot (pop/3)) + (.67(pop/2500) \cdot StN) + (.33(pop/2500) \cdot StP)$

Where

pop = current population of county

3) joint county and county seat library:

Support is adequate if

J $(M \cdot (pop/3)) + (.67(pop/2500) \cdot StN) + (.33(pop/2500) \cdot StP)$

Where

pop = current population of county

Equation 4, cont.

ABILITY TO PAY: IMPLEMENTATION IN THE NODA SUBSTATE PLANNING DISTRICT

Cases: all NODA counties: Alfalfa, Blaine, Garfield, Grant, Kay, Kingfisher, Major, Noble

all cities and towns with publically supported libraries: Blackwell, Canton, Cherokee, Enid, Fairview, Geary, Hennessey, Kaw City, Kingfisher, Medford, Newkirk, Okeene, Perry, Ponca City, Pond Creek, Tonkawa, Watonga

all cities and towns over 2,000 population: None other than above.

all county seats: Cherokee, Enid, Fairview, Kingfisher, Medford, Newkirk, Perry, Watonga

Data elements and source of data:

Municipal budget - available at Board of Equalization

Municipal sales tax revenue - printed list from Tax Commission

Utilities expenses - municipal budget

County ad valorem tax valuation - list from Tax Commission

County seat budget - see municipal budget above

Average cost of hardcover book - Bower Annual of Library &

Book Trade Information: "Average per volume prices of hardcover books, eliminating all volumes priced at $81 or more"

Current population, city and county - U. S. census data

Salary of nonprofessional - State scale: typist clerk II

Salary of professional - State scale: librarian I

FIGURE 2

POTENTIAL MUNICIPAL SUPPORT OF LIBRARY SERVICES

CITY	1982 BUDGET	ACTUAL LOCAL SALES TAX	UTILITY EXP	LOCAL TAX RT	POTENTIAL TAX @3 CENTS	MATERIALS COST	NON PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	POTENTIAL SUPPORT @3%	ADEQUATE SUPPORT	SUPPORT IS
BLACKWELL	4619145	728726.24	3212100	0.0200	1093089.36	60788.00	26744.26	19030.40	50162.24	136532.65	INSUFFICIENT
CANTON	97146	85920.17	63933	0.0200	128732.26	6180.11	2719.00	1931.71	2283.69	10930.82	INSUFFICIENT
CHEROKEE	295906	184352.77	0	0.0200	276529.15	15233.18	6701.98	4761.41	11669.29	26696.58	INSUFFICIENT
ENID	17343455	7051594.71	3570721	0.0200	10577377	164460.24	160347.73	113918.69	518955.79	638726.67	INSUFFICIENT
FAIRVIEW	848764	323178.19	0	0.0132	731724.20	24397.57	10729.54	7622.78	37719.30	42739.89	INSUFFICIENT
GEARY	223626	141496.13	0	0.0300	141496.13	12302.34	5412.53	3845.32	6708.78	21560.18	INSUFFICIENT
HENNESSEY	831858	544988.23	249020	0.0200	917482.35	16550.26	7281.44	5173.08	25930.56	29004.78	INSUFFICIENT
KAW CITY	121208	12039.76	155246	0.0200	18059.64	2047.98	901.03	640.13	-540.54	3589.14	INSUFFICIENT
KINGFISHER	805102	833991.77	0	0.0243	1029619.47	10719.65	13515.40	9601.99	32721.89	53837.04	INSUFFICIENT
MEDFORD	157240	114567.39	0	0.0200	171851.09	10268.83	4517.97	3209.71	6435.71	17996.41	INSUFFICIENT
NEWKIRK	942498	165063.61	457375	0.0200	247595.41	17462.08	7682.61	5458.09	17029.64	30632.77	INSUFFICIENT
OKEENE	95087	63519.98	0	0.0139	103556.94	11485.90	5097.33	3621.39	6390.75	20304.62	INSUFFICIENT
PERRY	2788977	635008.97	1783277	0.1200	952513.46	41961.72	18453.54	13110.27	39698.25	73507.53	INSUFFICIENT
PONCA CITY	5465428	3153573.36	0	0.0200	4730360.04	199875.66	87947.59	59349.10	217266.45	332762.35	INSUFFICIENT
POND CREEK	460967	59676.51	336072	0.0200	89514.76	6867.60	3021.46	2146.59	4642.00	12335.65	INSUFFICIENT
TONKAWA	350886	289163.91	0	0.0266	324996.89	25502.01	11219.85	7971.12	11631.57	44692.98	INSUFFICIENT
WATONGA	947845	495675.33	32600	0.0200	743512.55	29952.56	13177.91	9362.22	34892.48	52492.70	INSUFFICIENT

FIGURE 3

POTENTIAL COUNTY SUPPORT OF LIBRARY SERVICES
@4 MILLS

10:59 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1982

COUNTY	POPULATION 1980	AD VALOREM VALUATION	MATERIALS COST	PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	NON PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	POTENTIAL SUPPORT	ADEQUATE SUPPORT	SUPPORT IS
ADAIR	18,575	14,121,481	134,421	42,016	59,140	56,486	235,577	INSUFFICIENT
ALFALFA	7,077	39,537,393	51,214	16,098	22,552	158,030	89,754	SUFFICIENT
ATOKA	12,748	19,323,835	92,253	28,835	40,588	77,295	161,676	INSUFFICIENT
BEAVER	6,806	62,254,267	49,253	15,395	21,669	249,017	86,317	SUFFICIENT
BECKHAM	19,243	49,274,058	139,255	43,527	61,267	197,096	244,049	INSUFFICIENT
BLAINE	13,443	53,268,922	97,283	30,407	42,800	213,076	170,490	SUFFICIENT
BRYAN	30,535	43,700,511	220,972	69,069	97,219	174,802	387,259	INSUFFICIENT
CADDO	32,905	77,932,204	223,649	69,906	98,397	311,729	391,951	INSUFFICIENT
CANADIAN	56,452	180,061,821	408,524	127,692	179,734	720,247	715,950	SUFFICIENT
CARTER	43,610	79,014,437	315,491	98,644	138,847	316,058	553,082	INSUFFICIENT
CHEROKEE	30,684	29,066,855	222,050	69,406	97,693	116,267	389,149	INSUFFICIENT
CHOCTAW	17,203	16,067,369	124,492	38,912	54,772	64,269	218,176	INSUFFICIENT
CIMARRON	3,648	25,492,319	26,399	8,252	11,615	101,969	46,266	SUFFICIENT
CLEVELAND	133,173	264,801,509	963,729	301,231	424,002	1,059,206	1,688,961	INSUFFICIENT
COAL	6,041	19,839,874	43,717	13,664	19,234	79,359	76,615	SUFFICIENT
COMANCHE	112,456	143,279,187	813,807	254,370	358,042	573,117	1,426,219	INSUFFICIENT
COTTON	7,338	16,355,158	53,103	16,598	23,363	65,421	93,064	INSUFFICIENT
CRAIG	15,014	31,274,436	108,651	33,961	47,802	125,098	190,414	INSUFFICIENT
CREEK	59,210	105,639,051	428,483	133,930	188,515	422,556	750,928	INSUFFICIENT
CUSTER	25,995	67,261,017	188,117	58,799	82,764	269,044	329,681	INSUFFICIENT
DELAWARE	23,946	42,557,375	173,289	54,165	76,240	170,229	303,694	INSUFFICIENT
DEWEY	5,922	33,290,615	42,856	13,395	18,855	133,162	75,106	SUFFICIENT
ELLIS	5,596	27,983,243	40,496	12,658	17,817	111,933	70,971	SUFFICIENT
GARFIELD	62,860	169,666,528	454,897	142,186	200,136	678,666	797,219	INSUFFICIENT
GARVIN	27,856	51,669,654	201,585	63,009	88,689	206,679	353,283	INSUFFICIENT
GRADY	39,490	80,408,576	285,776	89,324	125,730	321,634	500,830	INSUFFICIENT
GRANT	6,518	47,192,397	47,169	14,743	20,752	188,770	82,664	SUFFICIENT
GREER	6,877	19,450,169	49,767	15,555	21,895	77,801	87,217	INSUFFICIENT
HARMON	4,519	15,566,870	32,702	10,222	14,388	62,267	57,312	SUFFICIENT
HARPER	4,715	29,663,000	34,121	10,665	15,012	118,652	59,798	SUFFICIENT
HASKELL	11,010	19,092,743	79,676	24,904	35,054	76,371	139,634	INSUFFICIENT
HUGHES	14,338	27,495,380	103,759	32,432	45,650	109,982	181,841	INSUFFICIENT
JACKSON	30,356	39,312,720	219,676	68,664	96,649	157,251	384,989	INSUFFICIENT
JEFFERSON	8,183	17,848,703	59,218	18,510	26,053	71,395	103,781	INSUFFICIENT
JOHNSTON	10,356	18,290,072	74,943	23,425	32,972	73,160	131,340	INSUFFICIENT
KAY	49,852	143,260,915	360,762	112,763	158,721	573,044	632,246	INSUFFICIENT
KINGFISHER	14,187	64,208,601	102,667	32,090	45,169	256,834	179,926	SUFFICIENT
KIOWA	12,711	33,957,906	91,985	28,752	40,470	135,832	161,207	INSUFFICIENT
LATIMER	9,840	18,500,602	71,209	22,258	31,329	74,003	124,795	INSUFFICIENT
LEFLORE	40,698	42,436,302	294,518	92,057	129,576	169,745	516,151	INSUFFICIENT
LINCOLN	26,601	51,124,153	192,503	60,170	84,693	204,497	337,366	INSUFFICIENT
LOGAN	26,881	62,186,447	194,529	60,804	85,585	248,746	340,917	INSUFFICIENT
LOVE	7,469	14,037,172	54,051	16,895	23,780	56,149	94,725	INSUFFICIENT
MCCLAIN	20,291	43,014,044	146,839	45,897	64,603	172,056	257,340	INSUFFICIENT
MCCURTAIN	36,151	50,713,818	261,613	81,772	115,099	202,855	450,484	INSUFFICIENT
MCINTOSH	15,495	21,071,419	112,132	35,049	49,334	84,286	196,515	INSUFFICIENT
MAJOR	8,772	45,945,651	63,480	19,842	27,929	183,783	111,251	SUFFICIENT
MARSHALL	10,550	18,271,458	76,347	23,864	33,590	73,086	133,800	INSUFFICIENT
MAYES	32,261	57,696,643	233,462	72,973	102,714	230,787	409,149	INSUFFICIENT
MURRAY	12,147	26,520,486	87,904	27,476	38,674	106,082	154,054	INSUFFICIENT
MUSKOGEE	66,939	153,337,527	484,415	151,413	213,123	613,350	840,951	INSUFFICIENT
NOBLE	11,573	22,120,053	83,750	26,178	36,847	396,480	146,774	SUFFICIENT

POTENTIAL COUNTY SUPPORT OF LIBRARY SERVICES
24 MILLS

COUNTY	POPULATION 1980	AD VALOREM VALUATION	MATERIALS COST	PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	NON PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	POTENTIAL SUPPORT	ADEQUATE SUPPORT	SUPPORT IS
NOWATA	11,486	22,662,132	83,120	25,981	36,570	90,649	145,671	INSUFFICIENT
OKFUSKEE	11,125	26,595,008	80,508	25,164	35,420	106,380	141,092	INSUFFICIENT
OKLAHOMA	568,933	1,380,952,031	1,543,942	1,266,899	1,811,392	5,523,808	4,642,233	SUFFICIENT
OKMULGEE	39,169	56,843,107	283,453	88,598	124,708	227,372	496,759	INSUFFICIENT
OSAGE	39,327	93,708,870	284,596	88,956	125,211	334,835	498,763	INSUFFICIENT
OTTAWA	32,870	48,499,431	237,869	74,350	104,653	193,998	416,872	INSUFFICIENT
PAWNEE	15,310	37,219,344	110,721	34,610	48,745	148,877	194,168	INSUFFICIENT
PAYNE	62,435	105,953,112	451,821	141,225	198,783	423,812	791,829	INSUFFICIENT
PITTSBURG	40,524	55,849,107	293,259	91,663	129,022	223,396	513,944	INSUFFICIENT
PONTOTOC	32,598	61,552,164	235,901	73,735	103,787	246,209	413,423	INSUFFICIENT
POTTAWATOMIE	55,239	85,073,438	399,746	124,948	175,872	340,294	700,566	INSUFFICIENT
PUSHMATAHA	11,773	14,836,852	85,191	26,630	37,483	59,347	149,311	SUFFICIENT
ROGER MILLS	4,799	24,407,227	34,729	10,855	15,279	97,629	60,863	SUFFICIENT
ROGERS	46,436	175,593,294	336,042	105,036	147,845	702,373	588,923	INSUFFICIENT
SEMINOLE	27,473	63,304,689	198,813	62,143	87,470	253,219	348,425	INSUFFICIENT
SEQUOYAH	30,749	24,600,524	222,520	69,553	97,900	98,402	389,973	INSUFFICIENT
STEPHENS	43,419	78,016,595	314,209	98,212	138,239	312,066	550,660	SUFFICIENT
TEXAS	17,727	83,310,230	128,284	40,098	56,440	333,241	224,822	INSUFFICIENT
TILLMAN	12,398	35,382,666	89,720	28,044	39,473	141,531	157,237	SUFFICIENT
TULSA	470,593	1,525,651,401	3,405,525	1,064,459	1,498,293	6,102,606	5,968,276	INSUFFICIENT
WAGONER	41,801	60,861,855	302,500	94,552	133,088	243,447	530,139	INSUFFICIENT
WASHINGTON	48,113	117,447,149	348,178	108,829	153,184	469,789	610,191	INSUFFICIENT
WASHITA	13,798	38,274,537	99,852	31,210	43,931	153,098	174,993	SUFFICIENT
WOODS	10,923	43,157,241	79,046	24,707	34,777	172,629	138,530	SUFFICIENT
WOODWARD	21,172	78,835,581	153,215	47,890	67,408	315,342	268,513	SUFFICIENT

FIGURE 4

POTENTIAL COUNTY SUPPORT OF LIBRARY SERVICES
3.5 MILLS

10:59 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1982

COUNTY	POPULATION 1980	AD VALOREM VALUATION	MATERIALS COST	PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	NON PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	POTENTIAL SUPPORT	ADEQUATE SUPPORT	SUPPORT IS
ADAIR	18,575	14,121,481	134,421	42,016	59,140	7,061	235,577	INSUFFICIENT
ALFALFA	7,077	39,507,393	51,214	16,000	22,532	19,754	89,754	INSUFFICIENT
ATOKA	12,748	19,323,835	92,253	28,815	40,508	9,662	161,676	INSUFFICIENT
BEAVER	6,806	62,254,237	49,253	15,385	21,669	31,127	86,317	INSUFFICIENT
BECKHAM	19,243	49,274,058	139,255	43,527	61,267	24,637	244,049	INSUFFICIENT
BLAINE	13,443	53,268,922	97,283	30,407	42,800	26,634	170,490	INSUFFICIENT
BRYAN	30,535	43,700,511	220,972	69,069	97,219	21,850	387,259	INSUFFICIENT
CADDO	30,905	77,932,204	223,649	69,906	98,397	38,966	391,951	INSUFFICIENT
CANADIAN	56,452	180,061,821	408,524	127,692	179,734	90,031	715,950	INSUFFICIENT
CARTER	43,610	79,014,437	315,591	98,644	138,847	39,507	553,082	INSUFFICIENT
CHEROKEE	30,684	29,066,855	222,050	69,406	97,693	14,533	389,149	INSUFFICIENT
CHOCTAW	17,203	16,067,369	124,492	38,912	54,772	8,034	218,176	INSUFFICIENT
CIMARRON	3,648	25,492,319	26,399	8,252	11,615	12,746	46,266	INSUFFICIENT
CLEVELAND	133,173	254,801,509	963,729	301,231	424,002	132,401	1,688,961	INSUFFICIENT
COAL	6,041	19,839,874	43,717	13,664	19,234	9,920	76,615	INSUFFICIENT
COMANCHE	112,456	143,279,187	813,807	254,370	358,042	71,640	1,426,219	INSUFFICIENT
COTTON	7,338	16,355,158	53,103	16,598	23,363	8,178	93,064	INSUFFICIENT
CRAIG	15,014	31,274,436	108,651	33,961	47,802	15,637	190,414	INSUFFICIENT
CREEK	59,210	105,639,051	428,483	133,930	188,515	52,820	750,928	INSUFFICIENT
CUSTER	25,995	67,261,017	188,117	58,799	82,764	33,631	329,681	INSUFFICIENT
DELAWARE	23,946	42,557,375	173,289	54,165	76,240	21,279	303,694	INSUFFICIENT
DEWEY	5,922	33,290,615	42,856	13,395	18,855	16,645	75,106	INSUFFICIENT
ELLIS	5,596	27,983,243	40,496	12,658	17,817	13,992	70,971	INSUFFICIENT
GARFIELD	62,860	169,666,528	454,807	142,186	200,136	84,833	797,219	INSUFFICIENT
GARVIN	27,856	51,669,654	201,585	63,009	88,689	25,835	353,283	INSUFFICIENT
GRADY	39,490	80,408,576	285,776	89,324	125,730	40,204	500,830	INSUFFICIENT
GRANT	6,518	47,192,397	47,169	14,743	20,752	23,596	82,664	INSUFFICIENT
GREER	6,877	19,450,169	49,767	15,555	21,895	9,725	87,217	INSUFFICIENT
HARMON	4,519	15,566,870	32,702	10,222	14,388	7,783	57,312	INSUFFICIENT
HARPER	4,715	29,663,000	34,121	10,665	15,012	14,831	59,798	INSUFFICIENT
HASKELL	11,010	19,092,743	79,676	24,904	35,054	9,546	139,634	INSUFFICIENT
HUGHES	14,338	27,495,380	103,759	32,432	45,650	13,748	181,841	INSUFFICIENT
JACKSON	30,356	39,312,720	219,676	68,664	96,649	19,656	384,989	INSUFFICIENT
JEFFERSON	8,183	17,848,703	59,218	18,510	26,053	8,924	103,781	INSUFFICIENT
JOHNSTON	10,356	18,290,072	74,943	23,425	32,972	9,145	+31,340	INSUFFICIENT
KAY	49,852	143,260,915	360,762	112,763	158,721	71,630	632,246	INSUFFICIENT
KINGFISHER	14,187	64,208,601	102,667	32,090	45,169	32,104	179,926	INSUFFICIENT
KIOWA	12,711	33,957,906	91,985	28,752	40,470	16,979	161,207	INSUFFICIENT
LATIMER	9,840	18,500,682	71,209	22,258	31,329	9,250	124,795	INSUFFICIENT
LEFLORE	40,698	42,436,302	294,518	92,057	129,576	21,218	516,151	INSUFFICIENT
LINCOLN	26,601	51,124,153	192,503	60,170	84,693	25,562	337,366	INSUFFICIENT
LOGAN	26,881	62,186,447	194,529	60,804	85,585	31,093	340,917	INSUFFICIENT
LOVE	7,469	14,037,172	54,051	16,895	23,780	7,019	94,725	INSUFFICIENT
MCCLAIN	20,291	43,014,044	146,939	45,897	64,603	21,507	257,340	INSUFFICIENT
MCCURTAIN	36,151	50,713,818	261,613	81,772	115,099	25,357	458,484	INSUFFICIENT
MCINTOSH	15,495	21,071,419	112,132	35,049	49,334	10,536	196,515	INSUFFICIENT
MAJOR	8,772	45,945,651	63,480	19,842	27,929	22,973	111,251	INSUFFICIENT
MARSHALL	10,550	18,271,458	76,347	23,864	33,590	9,136	133,800	INSUFFICIENT
MAYES	32,261	57,696,643	233,462	72,973	102,714	28,848	409,149	INSUFFICIENT
MURRAY	12,147	26,520,486	87,934	27,476	38,674	13,260	154,054	INSUFFICIENT
MUSKOGEE	66,939	153,337,527	484,415	151,413	213,123	76,669	848,951	INSUFFICIENT
NOBLE	11,573	99,120,053	83,750	26,178	36,847	49,560	146,774	INSUFFICIENT

POTENTIAL COUNTY SUPPORT OF LIBRARY SERVICES
0.5 MILLS

10:59 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1982

COUNTY	POPULATION 1980	AD VALOREM VALUATION	MATERIALS COST	PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	NON PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	POTENTIAL SUPPORT	ADEQUATE SUPPORT	SUPPORT IS
NOWATA	11,486	22,662,132	83,120	25,981	36,570	11,331	145,671	INSUFFICIENT
OKFUSKEE	11,125	26,595,000	80,500	25,164	35,420	13,298	141,092	INSUFFICIENT
OKLAHOMA	568,933	1,380,952,031	4,117,178	1,286,099	1,811,392	690,476	7,215,469	INSUFFICIENT
OKMULGEE	39,169	56,043,107	203,453	88,598	124,708	28,422	496,759	INSUFFICIENT
OSAGE	39,327	83,708,870	284,596	88,956	125,211	41,854	498,763	INSUFFICIENT
OTTAWA	32,870	48,499,431	237,869	74,350	104,653	24,250	416,872	INSUFFICIENT
PAWNEE	15,310	37,219,344	110,791	34,638	48,745	18,610	194,168	INSUFFICIENT
PAYNE	62,435	105,953,112	451,821	141,225	198,783	52,977	791,829	INSUFFICIENT
PITTSBURG	40,524	55,849,107	293,259	91,643	129,022	27,925	513,944	INSUFFICIENT
PONTOTOC	32,598	61,552,164	235,901	73,735	103,787	30,776	413,423	INSUFFICIENT
POTTAWATOMIE	55,239	85,073,438	399,746	124,958	175,872	42,537	700,566	INSUFFICIENT
PUSHMATAHA	11,773	14,836,852	85,197	26,630	37,483	7,418	149,311	INSUFFICIENT
ROGER MILLS	4,799	24,407,227	34,729	10,855	15,279	12,204	60,863	INSUFFICIENT
ROGERS	46,436	175,593,294	336,042	105,036	147,845	87,797	588,923	INSUFFICIENT
SEMINOLE	27,473	63,304,689	198,813	62,143	87,470	31,652	348,425	INSUFFICIENT
SEQUOYAH	30,749	24,600,524	222,520	69,553	97,900	12,300	389,973	INSUFFICIENT
STEPHENS	43,419	78,016,595	314,209	98,212	138,239	39,008	550,660	INSUFFICIENT
TEXAS	17,727	83,310,230	128,284	40,098	56,440	41,655	224,822	INSUFFICIENT
TILLMAN	12,398	35,382,666	89,720	28,044	39,473	17,691	157,237	INSUFFICIENT
TULSA	470,593	1,525,651,401	3,405,525	1,064,459	1,498,293	762,826	5,968,276	INSUFFICIENT
WAGONER	41,801	60,861,855	302,500	94,552	133,088	30,431	530,139	INSUFFICIENT
WASHINGTON	48,113	117,447,149	348,178	108,829	153,184	58,724	610,191	INSUFFICIENT
WASHITA	13,798	38,274,537	99,852	31,210	43,931	19,137	174,993	INSUFFICIENT
WOODS	10,923	43,157,241	79,046	24,707	34,777	21,579	138,530	INSUFFICIENT
WOODWARD	21,172	78,835,581	153,215	47,890	67,408	39,410	268,513	INSUFFICIENT

FIGURE 5

POTENTIAL JOINT CITY-COUNTY SUPPORT OF LIBRARY SERVICES

COUNTY	POPULATION 1980	COUNTY SEAT	AD VALOREM VALUATION	MATERIALS COST	PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	NON PROFESSIONAL SALARIES	POTENTIAL SUPPORT	ADEQUATE SUPPORT	SUPPORT IS
ALFALFA	7,077	CHEROKEE	39,507,393	51,214	16,008	22,532	31,423	89,754	INSUFFICIENT
BLAINE	13,443	WATONGA	53,260,922	97,203	30,407	42,800	61,527	170,490	INSUFFICIENT
GARFIELD	62,860	ENID	169,666,520	454,897	142,186	200,136	603,709	797,219	INSUFFICIENT
GRANT	6,518	MEDFORD	47,192,397	47,169	14,743	20,752	30,032	82,664	INSUFFICIENT
KAY	49,852	NEWKIRK	143,260,915	360,762	112,763	158,721	80,660	632,246	INSUFFICIENT
KINGFISHER	14,187	KINGFISHER	64,208,601	102,667	32,090	45,169	64,026	179,926	INSUFFICIENT
MAJOR	8,772	FAIRVIEW	45,945,651	63,400	19,842	27,929	60,692	111,251	INSUFFICIENT
NOBLE	11,573	PERRY	99,120,053	83,750	26,178	36,847	89,256	146,774	INSUFFICIENT

APPENDIX A: CURRENT LEGISLATION

Multicounty library sytems:

The legislation on financing multi-county public library systems (O. S. 65 sec. 4-107) authorized library systems "to receive and allocate funds for establishment, development and maintenance of library facilities and services through special library tax levies as hereinafter provided and other funds, including appropriations from city, town and county general funds, State and Federal grants- in-aid, and other public and private funds." In addition, "The governing boards of cities, towns, counties, and library systems. . . may sumit to a vote of the people special tax levies of any tax or taxes which are or may be authorized for levying in and by cities, towns, counties and library system districts."

Counties libraries are included under O. S. 65 sec. 61. "The excise board of any county... is hereby authorized to make an annual levy of not to exceed one-half of one mill on all taxable property of the county, which levy shall be in addition to all other levies authorized by law, for the purpose of providing funds to be used to establish, extend, operate, and maintain a county circulating library, and to employ help necessary in connection therewith."

A tax levy for cooperative county libraries and joint city-county libraries is included in the Constitution (Art. 10, sec. 10A). "A special annual recurring ad valorem tax levy of not less than one (1) mill nor more than four (4) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the county" may be voted and assessed. "In counties having a population of less than one hundred thousand (100,000)..., the proceeds of such levy shall be used by the county only...

in cooperation with one or more other counties." . . . "Nothing herein shall prohibit other levies for public libraries and library services or the use of other public funds for such purposes."

County libraries:

County libraries are included under O.S. 65 sect. 61. "The excise board of any county... is hereby authorized to make an annual levy of not to exceed one-half of one mill on all taxable property of the county, which levy shall be in addition to all other levies authorized by law, for the purpose of providing funds to be used to establish, extend, operate, and maintain a county circulating library, and to employ help necessary in connection therewith." This 1/2 mill is included in the fifteen mill county maximum from taxable property (O.S. 62 sec. 331 and art. 10, sec. 9 (a).

A tax levy for cooperative county libraries and joint city-county libraries is included in the Constitution (Art. 10, sect. 10A). "A special annual recurring and valorem tax levy of not less than one (1) mill nor more than four (4) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the county" may be voted and assessed. "In counties having a population of less than one hundred thousand (100,000)..., the proceeds of such levy shall be used by the county only... in cooperation with one or more other counties."... "Nothing herein shall prohibit other levies for public libraries and library services or the use of other public funds for such purposes."

County-city libraries:

The same section (O. S. 65 section 61) goes on to establish funding for county-city libraries. "In any county of this state having a population of less than

fifteen thousand (15,000) persons according to the last preceding Federal Decennial Census the excise board is authorized to make such levy for the purpose of providing funds to be used to establish, extend, operate, and maintain a joint county and city library. Provided, the said board of county commissioners shall have authority to use such funds in cooperation with any public library in said county when such cooperation will be advantageous for said county library."

A separate section on joint city and county libraries authorizes county commissioners to "enter into a contract with the governing body of any city, county seat of such county." Such county and city are further "authorized to appropriate and pay out the necessary funds from the general funds of such county or city" to support library service. (O. S. 65 sec. 82 and 83). Any city may contract with its county commissioners for the provision and operation of a library. (O.S. 65 sec. 81).

Municipal libraries:

Municipal governing bodies, after establishing a public library, shall have the duty to "include an item in its municipal financial statement and estimates of needs for the following fiscal year to maintain the public library." (O. S. 11 sec. 31-101).

Metropolitan libraries:

Counties which include a city of not less than 100,000 population may contract with the city to establish a city-county library system. The city and county shall each year "agree upon the necessary contributions to be made by each" and appropriate such fund. (O. S. 65, sec. 153 and 157). Other cities and towns in the county wishing to appropriate funds and contract for service may do so. (O. S. 65, sec. 159). This section is cumulative with other laws relating to libraries. (O. S. 65, sec. 161).

A Metropolitan Library Act covers joint city-county public libraries in counties over 500,000 population, and other joint city-county libraries as may elect to be covered by the Act (O. S. 65, sec. 552). A budget will be established and the necessary contributions agreed upon. If funds are available in the county "pursuant to the provisions of Article X, Section 10A of the Oklahoma Constitution, all or any part of the cost" ... "may be paid with such funds." (O. S. 65, sec. 557). Other cities and towns in the county may contract and contribute. The act is cumulative (O. S. 65, sec. 559 and 561).

The tax levy for cooperative county libraries and joint city-county libraries included in the Constitution (Art. 10, sec. 10A) says "a special annual recurring ad valorem tax levy of not less than one (1) mill nor more than four (4) mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the county" may be voted and accessed. Larger counties may use the levy for joint city-county service or for service in cooperation with other counties. "Nothing herein shall prohibit other public libraries and library services or the other public funds for such purposes."

Appendix B:

PROPOSED MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICE, regardless of community size.

1. support

   minimum - regular local government support at not less than 1% of the municipal budget or 1/4 mill county support.

2. staff

   minimum - 1/2 time paid clerical

3. materials

   minimum collection - 5,000 volumes

4. materials

   minimum addition annually - one for each ten persons

5. space

   minimum - 1,000 square feet

6. hours

   minimum - 15 hours per week

* Is should be emphasized these criteria are minimum and neither adequate nor ideal.

End Notes

1. O.S. 65 sec. 3-105.

2. Letters from the Attorney General of Oklahoma in 1962 to the Garvin County Attorney, in 1965 to the Nowata County Attorney, and in 1974 to the Director of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, indicate the maximum any county may contribute from ad valorem taxes to single county or county-city library service is the 1/2 mill allowed within the overall 15 mill maximum. 62 O. S. 1961 sect. 331 is cited in support. The 1981 Statutes footnote Title 11, sect. 31-101 at this section.

3. Charles Baskerville Williams. The politics of local taxation, Norman, 1974, p. 33.

4. Ibid., pp. 48-9, 57.

5. Oklahoma Tax Commission. Annual report, State and municipal sales and use taxes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1983. Oklahoma City, 1983? p. 15.

6. William T. Johnstone, "An Analysis of Municipal Revenue for Selected Small Oklahoma Cities: Fiscal Year 1969-70" (unpublished master's thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1971), p. 106, quoted in Williams, op. cit., p. 35.

7. U. S. Bureau of the Census. 1977 Census of Governments. vol.4: Governmental finances, no. 5, Compendium of government finances, Washington, 1979. Table 55, p. 617.

8. Oklahoma Economic Development Association. An income and expense analysis for Texas County. Beaver, 1980, p. 9.

9. "Cities receive $32.6 million from local sales tax." Tribune - Review, April 24, 1984, p. 1.

10. Municipal library support as a percent of the local government revenues indicate the figure nationally at .56% in 1968, for total state and local general revenues, declining to .461% in 1977. (Cited in Frank W. Goudy. "General Revenue Sharing and Public Libraries, an Estimate fo Fiscal Impact," Library Quarterly, January, 1982, p. 13.) The Municipal Yearbook, 1979, pp. 64-65 indicates local public libraries have been receiving 1% of local government revenue. An inquiry of the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and review of Research Report on the American Public Library by Donald J. Sager (Dublin, Ohio, OCLC, 1982) revealed no other data sources on the subject.

11. See endnote no. 2 for limitations on counties.

12. In Missouri, the Missouri Library Association recommendation suggested considering "wealth per capita, i. e., valuation divided by assessment ratio, divided by population, as well as local effort." See "Revising the Formula for State Aid to Public Libraries" by Rae Jean Miller, Show-Me Libraries, June, 1982, p.p. 31-32 for further details.

The Indiana study recommends replacement by "a mechanism based on the different kinds of services" provided. It should also "reflect the taxing capacity" of the district. And the formula should phase in a "productivity" clause "designed to encourage efficiency in providing library services." See "Recommendations for Improving the Indiana Intergovernmental System for Funding Public Libraries" in Focus on Indiana Libraries, vol.36, no. 6, June, 1982, pp. 8-10.

Illinois equalizes grants to make up any difference between .13% of all assessed property for libraries and $4.25 per capita. The library is required to maintain its tax level.